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ASPECT AND TENSE IN JAPANESE DIALECTS

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INTRODUCTION

- THERE ARE MANY RESEARCHES ABOUT ASPECT AND TENSE
IN STANDARD JAPANESE (SJ)
IN JAPANESE DIALECTS
- WE CAN FIND DIFFERENCES ABOUT FORMS BETWEEN DIALECTS
→ FIG.1, FIG.2

FIG.1 FPJD-105
(PROGRESSIVE)

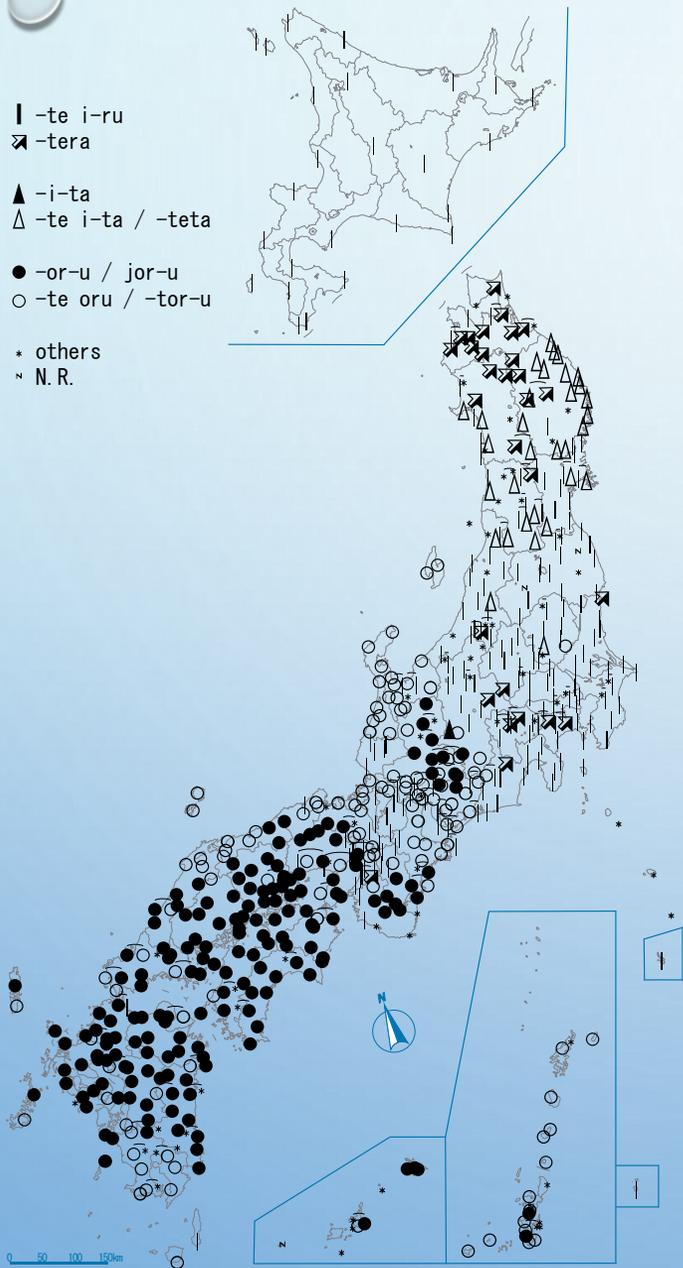


FIG.2 FPJD-106
(RESULTATIVE)



PURPOSE FOR THIS PRESENTATION

- TO REEXAMINE HOW TO RECOGNIZE ASPECT AND TENSE IN JAPANESE (DIALECTS)
- TO REPORT THE DIALECTS HAS BEEN EXPLAINED FROM THE MEANING OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR FORMS

ASPECT AND TENSE SYSTEMS IN JAPANESE DIALECTS

- THE ASPECT AND TENSE SYSTEMS ARE ALMOST CONFIRMED IN EACH DIALECTS
- KUDO (2014) SHOWS THE SYSTEMS AND ITS FEATURES OF SOME TYPICAL DIALECTS
- OF SJ, IT HAS THE SYSTEM THAT *SU-RU* CONFLICTS WITH *SI-TE I-RU* AS PERFECTIVE AND DURATIVE IN NON-PAST

STANDARD JAPANESE (SJ)

Tense	Aspect	Perfective	Durative
non-past		<i>su-ru</i>	<i>si-te i-ru</i>
past		<i>si-ta</i>	<i>si-te i-ta</i>

– DURATIVE INCLUDES PROGRESSIVE AND RESULTATIVE

INU=GA ARUI-TE I-RU. (PROGRESSIVE)

DOG=NOM WALK-GER BE-NPST 'A DOG IS WALKING.'

DOA=GA AI-TE I-RU. (RESULTATIVE)

DOOR=NOM OPEN-GER BE-NPST 'THE DOOR HAS OPENED.'

TOHOKU DIALECTS

Tense	Aspect	Perfective	Durative
future		<i>age-ru</i>	<i>age-de-ru</i>
present		—	<i>age-de-da</i>
past		<i>age-da</i> <i>age-d-at-ta</i>	<i>age-de-dat-ta</i>

(NAN'YO DIALECT FROM KUDO[2014:514])

- DURATIVE FORM IN PRESENT TENSE IS DIFFERENT FROM SJ, BUT ITS SYSTEM IS SIMILAR TO SJ

BINARY CONFLICTION

[SJ] *SU-RU* / *SI-TE I-RU*

[TOHOKU DIALECTS]

SU-RU / *SI-TE-DA*

- SJ AND TOHOKU DIALECTS ARE CONFRONT IN TWO FORMS IN ASPECTUAL MEANINGS (PERFECTIVE AND DURATIVE)

DIALECTS IN WESTERN JAPANESE

Tense	Aspect	Perfective	Imperfective (Progressive)	Perfect (Resultative)
	non-past	<i>su-ru</i>	<i>si-jor-u</i>	<i>si-tor-u</i>
	past	<i>si-ta</i>	<i>si-jot-ta</i>	<i>si-tot-ta</i>

(UWAJIMA DIALECT FROM KUDO[1995])

- THERE ARE THREE FORMS, *SU-RU*, *SI-JOR-U* AND *SI-TOR-U* IN ASPECT AND TENSE SYSTEM

THREE-FORMS CONFLICTION

- THEY HAVE A CONFRONTATION BETWEEN THREE FORMS
- THE DIFFERENCE OF MEANING BETWEEN *SI-JOR-U* AND *SI-TOR-U* HAVE BEEN ARGUED FROM MEIJI ERA
- DIALECTS IN WESTERN JAPANESE HAVE THE SYSTEM THAT *SU-RU* CONFLICTS WITH *SI-JOR-U* AND *SI-TOR-U* AS PERFECTIVE, IMPERFECTIVE (PROGRESSIVE) AND PERFECT (RESULTATIVE)

ASPECT AND TENSE IN JAPANESE

- THE STUDIES ABOUT ASPECT AND TENSE IN JAPANESE HAS BEEN PROMOTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION FOR THE SYSTEM OF THEM
- DOES THE APPROACH ADAPT TO CLARIFY THE ESSENCE OF ASPECT AND TENSE IN JAPANESE?
- DO THEIR FORMS CONFLICT WITH EACH OTHER IN MORPHOROLOGICALLY?

WORD FORMATION

- MOST OF THE TEMPORAL EXPRESSIONS IN JAPANESE INCLUDES THE EXISTENTIAL VERB;

SI-TA (SI-TE AR-I > SI-TAR-I > SI-TA),

SI-TE I-RU (-TE FORM AND I-RU),

SI-JOR-U (CONTINUATIVE FORM AND O-RU) ...

- IT MEANS THAT THE EXISTENTIAL VERB IS CONCERNED WITH THE MEANINGS OF THE JAPANESE TEMPORAL EXPRESSIONS

THE STATE OF THE VERB EXISTENT

- OKA (2013) SAYS THE PREVIOUS STUDIES OF ASPECT AND TENSE ARE BASED ON THE THEORY OF THE LANGUAGE USING THE COMPLETIVE FORM AS THE MARKED FORM LIKE SLAVONIC
- HOWEVER, IN JAPANESE, THE FORMS EXPRESSING ASPECT AND TENSE MEANING ARE GRAMMATICALIZED BY THE EXISTENTIAL VERB
- HE SUGGESTS THE NEW POINT OF VIEW HOW THE STATE OF THE VERB EXISTENT

THE USAGE OF *-TOR(U)*

A) *NEKO=GA* *εOOz̄l=O* *JABURI-JOR-U.* *OPPARAI-SAI.*

CAT=NOM SHOJI=ACC BREAK-INF-BE.PROG SHOO-INF-IMP

‘THE CAT IS BREAKING THE SHOJI. SHOO THE CAT.’

B) *NEKO=GA* *εOOz̄l=O* *JABUT-TOR-U.*

CAT=NOM SHOJI=ACC BREAK-GER BE.RES

HARIKAE-NA *IKE-N.*

REPAPER.IRR-COND ALRIGHT.IRR-NEG

‘THE CAT HAS BROKEN THE SHOJI. I HAVE TO REPAPER IT.’ (KUDO[1995:262])

C) [SPEAKER LOOKS AT FOOTPRINTS AT THE ENTRANCE OR DIRT ON SHOES]

KODOMO=GA HATAKE=NO NAKA

CHILD-NOM FIELD=GEN INSIDE=ACC

ARUI-TOR-U.

WALK-GER.BE.PERFECT

‘A CHILD MUST HAVE WALKED INSIDE THE FIELD.’ (KUDO[2014:380])

– ALSO *-TOR(U)* SHOWS THE MEANING OF EXPERIENTIAL PERFECT

- *-TOR(U)* EXPRESSES RESULTATIVE, PERFECT AND EXPERIENTIAL PERFECT IN WESTERN JAPANESE DIALECT
- THE STATES OF THE VERB INDICATING IN B) AND C) HAVE FINISHED AND HAVE BEEN EXISTING IN DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY
- BOTH OF THEM ARE COMMON THAT THE SITUATIONS ARE AFTER THE STATE HAS FINISHED

D) *TOOTOO*

NAI-TOT-TA=ZE.

AT LAST

CRY-GER.BE.PST.PROG=SFP

‘AT LAST, HE HAD STARTED CRYING AND BEEN CRYING.’

(KUDO[1995:294])

– *-TOR(U)* CAN REPRESENT THE STATE AFTER STARTING

– IT HAS NOT FINISHED THE STATE OF THE VERB

VERB CLASSIFICATION

- B) *JABUR-U* (BREAK) IS CLASSIFIED IN ACCOMPLISHMENT VERB
- D) *NAK-U* (CRY) IS CLASSIFIED IN ACTIVITY VERB

- WITH USING *-TOR(U)*, THE FORMS EXPRESSES THE SITUATION AFTER IT STARTED OR FINISHED

– HOW ABOUT ACHIEVEMENT VERB?

ARRIVE, FALL ASLEEP, DIE ...

– WITH USING *-TOR(U)*, THE FORMS EXPRESSES THE SITUATION
AFTER IT FINISHED

THE MEANING OF *-TOR(U)*

- TSUDA (2015) CLARIFIES THE FUNDAMENTAL MEANING OF *SI-TOR-U* IN WESTERN JAPANESE DIALECTS FROM THE MEANINGS OF ELEMENTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION.
- *SI-TOR-U* IS FORMED FROM ‘*-TE* FORM AND *O-RU*.’
- TSUDA (2015) REPRESENTS THAT *-TOR(U)* IS ‘TO PORTRAY, FROM THE SPEAKER’S STANDPOINT, THAT THE STATE OF THE VERB HAS HAPPENED AND EXISTS IN SOME SHAPE OR FORM.’

-JOR(U) AND *-TOR(U)*

– DIFFERENT WORD FORMATION

-JOR(U) : CONTINUATIVE FORM AND *O-RU*

-TOR(U) : *-TE* FORM AND *O-RU*

– *-JOR(U)* ALSO INCLUDES THE EXISTENTIAL VERB, SO IT SHOULD BE ANALYZED BY THE THOUGHT HOW THE STATE OF THE VERB EXISTENT

CONCLUSION

- SUCH SPECIFIC EXAMPLES AS *-TOR(U)* IN WESTERN JAPANESE DIALECT WILL INDICATE THAT THE IDEA OF THE STATE OF THE VERB EXISTENT INFLUENCES OTHER DIALECTS OR SJ.
- FOR ANALYZING THE ESSENCE OF ASPECT AND TENSE IN JAPANESE, THERE IS NECESSITY TO RECOGNIZE THE MEANINGS OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION IN LATER STUDIES.

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